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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
2	In re: TERRORIST ATTACKS ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001	03 MDL 1570(GBD)
4		Conference
5	x	New York, N.Y. October 13, 2018 11:45 a.m.
7	Before:	11.10 a.m.
8	HON. SARAH NETBURN,	
9		Magistrate Judge
10		
11	APPEARANCES	
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      Appearances (cont'd)
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Iac6ter2 1 (In open court; case called) 2 THE COURT: Everyone. Please be seated. 3 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Your Honor, this is the matter of Terrorist Attacks of September 11th, 2001, Case No. 03-MD-1570. 4 5 Counsel, would you please state your appearance for the round. 6 7 MR. POUNIAN: Steven Pounian for the Plaintiffs 8 Executive Committee. 9 MR. CARTER: Your Honor, Sean Carter on behalf of the 10 Plaintiffs Executive Committee. 11 MR. HAEFELE: Your Honor, Robert Haefele from Motley 12 Rice for the Plaintiffs Executive Committee. 13 MS. VARGAS: Your Honor, Jeannette Vargas from the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York. 14 MS. NORMAND: Sarah Normand also from the U.S. 15 Attorney's Office also on behalf of the United States. 16 17 MR. KREINDLER: Good morning, your Honor. Kreindler for the Plaintiffs Executive Committee. 18 19 MR. GOLDMAN: Jerry Goldman for the Plaintiffs 20 Executive Committee. 21 MR. TARBUTTON: Good morning again, your Honor. Scott

Tarbutton from Cozen O'Connor.

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MR. SALERNO: Good morning. Peter Salerno of Salerno & Rothstein for Yassin Kadi.

MS. ROTHSTEIN: Good morning again, your Honor.

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Rothstein for Yassin Kadi.

MR. KELLOGG: Good morning, your Honor. Michael
Kellogg on behalf the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. I am here with
two of my partners, Gregory Rapawy and Andrew Shen.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. NASSAR: Good morning, your Honor. Waleed Nassar on behalf of the Charity Officials as well as the Muslim World League and International Islamic Relief Organization.

MR. LEWIS: Eric Lewis for the Charity Officials, the International Islamic Relief Organization, and Muslim World League.

MR. KABAT: Good morning, your Honor. Alan Kabat on behalf of the Charities Officials.

MS. BEMBRY: Good morning, your Honor. Aisha Bembry from Lewis Baach Kaufmann Middlemiss for Muslim World League and the IIRO.

MR. GUHA: Good morning, your Honor. Samidh Guha from Jones Day on behalf of Dubai Islamic Bank.

MR. KRY: Good morning, your Honor. Robert Kry from Molo Lamken for Dallah Avco.

MR. NITZ: Eric Nitz from Molo Lamken for Dallah Avco.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Good morning again, your Honor.

Arthur Armstrong for Plaintiffs Executive Committee.

MR. STRONG: Bruce Strong from Anderson Kill for the Plaintiffs Executive Committee.

THE COURT: Thank you.

My agenda for today's conference is the following:

I want to discuss the status of the Kingdom's document production, see where we are on that.

I granted the Plaintiffs Executive Committee an extension of time to file any motion to compel, which right now is due on October 30th. I want to make sure we're on track if necessary to file that motion at that time and to see whether or not there any other outstanding discovery disputes that need to be addressed today.

I would like to hear from Mr. Kabat in connection with the order that I issued on August 30th and specifically with respect to Mr. Kabat's communication with defendant's al-Turki and Mr. Naseef.

Lastly, I would like to hear from the government regarding the subpoenas and their document review and where you see things today on that issue. I know that Plaintiffs

Executive Committee is eager to file a motion to compel; but my understanding from the letters at least is that the government is inclined to at least get some more formal responses out, both to allow the parties to truly focus on what is in dispute and to avoid a distraction on your efforts to review those documents.

Anything else for the agenda?

MR. POUNIAN: Your may I propose a reorder of the

agenda.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. POUNIAN: I would appreciate if the Court would allow the FBI, DOJ issue to go first. First, because I think it is going to provide an overall framework regarding our discovery and also because Ms. Normand has a child at home who is ailing. So I would appreciate if the Court could do that.

THE COURT: No objection.

MS. NORMAND: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything else that we want to add to the agenda?

Good.

So where do you want to begin?

MS. NORMAND: Thank you very much, your Honor.

I would like to just begin by giving you an overview of what has occurred to date. I am pleased to report that we have had some recent discussions with the plaintiffs and I think we're moving forward at least right now in a way that is acceptable to certainly to the government and I think to the plaintiffs at least at this stage.

We received in April a subpoena -- I am going to focus first on the FBI -- that was really extraordinary in its breadth and the types of documents that were requested, which include a wide number of classified and privileged materials pertaining to an ongoing FBI investigation. The Court may be

familiar with what are called 2-E regulations, which are a set of regulations that require agencies to when they receive subpoena or other type of request for production in a case in which they are not a party to apply a number of considerations in evaluating that. Pursuant to the 2-E regulations our office of the U.S. Attorney evaluated the subpoena and responded with an interim response, which noted a number of objections as to breadth and classification and privilege and other objections. Nevertheless, despite the breadth and despite the objections, our office has worked very hard with the FBI to identify a subset of documents that we think may be relevant potentially to the matters on which the Court has authorized limited jurisdictional discovery to proceed.

That process of identifying documents took some months. Once we had a group of documents identified, our office asked the FBI to conduct a declassification and privilege review of those records. I want to emphasize that the review that is being conducted by the FBI is not a typical review. This is not simply a review to identify whether the documents contain information that continues to be currently and properly classified or privileged; but the FBI is going a step beyond that to determine whether even for information that remains properly classified at this time whether it can nevertheless be released in the interest of discretion and consistent with national security and law enforcement

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That process has continued. The FBI can assure the Court, and I have advised the plaintiffs, has devoted substantial resources to this effort and they are working very hard. A working group has been assembled that consists of both field officials as well as a number of headquarter's personnel. That working group is meeting regularly. I can represent that Ms. Vargas and I have ourselves been involved in roughly weekly meetings and phone calls to ensure that progress is being made on a regular basis to identify issues that need to be followed up and the like. In our experience the mobilization and the attention that is being paid to this is really quite extraordinary. That said, I do want to emphasize what a difficult task this is. We're talking about looking at documents literally on a line-by-line basis, conferring with multiple components, subject matter experts, brief higher level officials, and trying to reach consensus on these issues. it is a time-consuming process.

In terms of the Court's question, which is where are we now, the FBI has determined that it is likely going to be in a position to produce documents in response to the subpoena and the 2-E requests. We expect that production would be made on a rolling basis. I should add that production would need to be made pursuant to an appropriate Privacy Act and protective order because there are Privacy Act equities in these records,

and we're going to be working with the plaintiffs to try to come up with and agreed upon order that we can submit to the Court. Assuming that can be worked out, and I think it can be, we anticipate that the first tranche will be ready for production hopefully by early November but by mid-November at the latest.

We know that there is at least a second and third tranche. The second tranche of documents has been identified and review has begun. It is currently being worked. I am not able to provide a time frame for that because we're not as far along with that tranche as we are with the first tranche. Even as to the first tranche, there are still several levels of review by stakeholders and a final sign-off that needs to happen; but we're far enough along on the first group that I can represent to the Court that I think we're in the final stages.

There will be a second tranche. There also will be I third tranche, and I divide that into three groups because we recently had some discussions with the Plaintiffs Executive Committee that have been helpful to us in understanding and gaining insight into the types of documents that they are looking for. As a result of those more recent discussions, we are searching for some additional records. We don't yet know volume, and it may not be a large volume, but they are likely to be some additional records that are added that would become

a third tranche of materials.

We have been working and certainly understand that the Court has indicated it would like to complete discovery in this matter by early 2019. We have been working as hard as we can and the development of our process has been with that in mind, your Honor. I can't provide a firm deadline, but we are certainly are working to complete the process as quickly as we can. We do think to the extent there are any disputes ultimately about what is produced and what is not produced, we think any motion practice should await what is actually produced, further meet and confers and alike; but it is my understanding — plaintiffs will correct me certainly — that is the plan at the current time.

THE COURT: The tranches, I am wondering whether or not, let's say, once you've produced Tranche 1 and the plaintiffs say, well, I don't see Documents A, B and C, is it because they are coming potentially in Tranche 2 or 3; or will you know in Tranche 1's production what sort of documents you will the not be producing? Another way of trying to pose my question is: I am trying to figure out whether or not it would make sense to have a motion to compel if necessary after each tranche, or whether or not the plaintiffs won't know the full scope of production until everything has been produced, which normally would be the case?

MS. NORMAND: It would not be efficient to have motion

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practice after the first tranche because I think we know for certain now that there are certain documents that the documents are interested in that are not until the first tranche.

THE COURT: They may be produced in the second tranche?

MS. NORMAND: They will be reviewed in the second tranche. Our plan as we go through these is to provide whatever material can be provided, and then to the extent material is not provided in that tranche to provide some indication of that. So I think there will be information provided to the plaintiffs when the first production is made as to what information is being withheld from that first group. We can certainly begin having meet and confer discussions as to that material. I don't yet know the volume of that material so I cannot speak to whether there are likely to be disputes or not.

My initial instinct is that it would make sense to at least to look at the first and second groups. One of the documents, for example, that we know the plaintiffs are interested in is a 2012 summary report that they provided in redacted form that was produced under FOIA in the last few years. I know that that document is in the second tranche for To the extent that one is not as far along as the first group -- the first group I have indicated to the plaintiffs consist largely of records of interviews, 302s.

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They are not all in that format but that type.

THE COURT: That answers my next question which was going to be: Can you give transparency to plaintiffs' counsel what is the derivation of each tranche? Meaning, this tranche is coming from this particular set of documents. Can you give that transparency?

We have tried to. We have tried to give MS. NORMAND: as much as we can. The first group as I said is largely records of interviews. The second group includes the 2012 interview report as well as portions of two other classified reports that were requested for declassification review or requested to be produced in the subpoena, which are both classified. Those are in the second group as well. There is additional material that is more analytical in nature in terms of the type of document.

That's about all I can say now about the scope of that second group. Because the documents in the second group are more analytical in nature, they present somewhat more difficult challenges and that is why they are in the second group. will say we're actively working on it. It is not a situation where we're not looking at Group 2 until we produce Group 1. We're actively looking at Group 1 and have been for some time. In fact, we have meetings scheduled the week after next almost the entire week to look at some of these issues.

THE COURT: Great.

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year.

1 Can I ask one housekeeping question? 2 MS. NORMAND: Certainly. 3 THE COURT: Which is about me. My security clearance 4 has expired and under new DOJ regulations, I need to go through 5 a process in order to get it reinstated. I know you have no idea what the future holds. Does it make sense for me to be in 6 7 the process? Is there likely to be a scenario in which there is a motion practice where I am being asked to look at 8 9 confidential documents for which I would need a security 10 clearance and my law clerk? 11 MS. NORMAND: I don't know whether that will happen; 12 but I think it is wise to make sure that if that does happen, 13 we're not starting from ground zero in terms of trying to do 14 whatever clearance is necessary. So with the Court's 15 permission, I will reach out to the Department of Justice's office that conducts those kinds of clearances. 16 17 THE COURT: I think it makes sense for myself and law 18 clerk to probably get cleared. MS. NORMAND: I will have to defer on that in terms of 19 20 the types of material. I know that with regard to Article III 21 judges there is automatic clearance. With regard to magistrate 22 judges, there is a necessity of doing the clearance.

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THE COURT: The process just changed from the last

MS. NORMAND: I am not an expert in that process, but

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I certainly will reach out to -- it is on office within the Department of Justice that does it. I will have them contact your chambers next week.

THE COURT: That will be great.

MS. NORMAND: In terms of the nature of the clearance and who gets cleared and to what level, we'll have those discussions with that office as well as the relevant agencies.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. NORMAND: You are welcome.

There was a question about the other subpoenas. My understanding is that they are not teed up for any judicial decision at this point, but I can say we're working with the plaintiffs and the three other agencies — the State

Department, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Treasury Department. We've been meeting and conferring. Some records have been produced. Some records are being gathered and reviewed by the State Department. I think we do have some questions about the scope of some of those, but we're actively meeting and conferring with plaintiffs' counsel. There may be issues down the line, but we're engaged on the process on all three of those agents.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. NORMAND: Thank you.

MR. POUNIAN: Your Honor, on the FBI documents we did have I series of very productive meet and confer sessions with

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We ARE hopeful about the process. We think it is the DOJ. best way under the circumstances to proceed. We will not know until we get the documents and actually see them. There is some uncertainty right now, but we're willing to proceed with that uncertainty.

The one issue that I may have is in our discussions we had the understanding that the final tranche would be coming at some time in mid-January. That was our understanding. I just wanted to be clear on the record. Given the scheduling in the case, I think that would will be a helpful issue to have clear on the record.

MS. NORMAND: In response to requests made in our meet and confer, which we were asked what do we envision as a final time frame, I hope I was clear in saying we couldn't give a firm time frame. We are hopeful that it will be done by January. I do want to caveat that with a few things.

First, as I said this is a very intensive and careful process requiring many levels of review, and unexpected things do happen. Because We are still looking for some records, it is difficult to say now that we can be done by a certain period That said, we are working as hard as we can to finish along the timetable the Court has proposed for discovery generally.

Second, there is a category of records, and we have mentioned this to the plaintiffs, that relate to banking and

phone records that we are experiencing some logistical difficulties getting access to the records. Assuming we can get access, there may be technical issues in extracting them and putting them into a producible format. Because we have not worked out those issues yet, I am really not able to provide a firm deadline. We are actively working those issues and our hope is that we would be done by January, but I do want to make sure everyone is aware that there are contingencies here that we don't yet know.

Here is what I would like to do: I would like to set a deadline of November 2nd, which is a Friday, to have the parties file a proposed Privacy Act protective order so that we have that squared away in time for the first tranche of production. That is due on November 2nd. If the parties cannot reach agreement on that, then they should submit separate proposed orders with a short letter brief as to why they are seeking their version and not their adversary's version. Why don't we set a status letter due on November 20th, which is the Tuesday before Thanksgiving, for the parties to report back on the status of the production.

maybe you can take the lead, Ms. Normand, on that

maybe you can take the lead, Ms. Normand, on that letter.

MS. NORMAND: Certainly, your Honor.

THE COURT: Hopefully it will be reporting that

Tranche 1 has been in fact produced and reporting on the status

of Tranches 2 and 3 and if appropriate the other subpoenas with respect to the other agencies and where that stands.

we can check in and reevaluate the situation a little over a

month from now.

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MS. NORMAND: Certainly, your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything further on this issue?

You all are free to leave if you like.

MS. NORMAND: Thank you, your Honor. I think

Ms. Vargas may stay just in case. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Let's move to Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Kellogg, why don't I begin with you. If you can give me your report on where things stand where respect to production.

MR. KELLOGG: Certainly, your Honor.

We substantially completed production as the Court directed on July 31st. We provided 3,818 documents just under certain thousand pages. We did a short supplemental production on August 14th and four redacted documents after that that were redacted at the request of United States. We have heard nothing from the plaintiffs since that time until this week when on Wednesday Mr. Carter sent me an email identifying what he said were some gaps and also they served new discovery requests on us at that time.

Last night at 6:38 p.m. I got an email from

Mr. Pounian saying that they are going to move today for a further extension of time for the motion to compel, which we very much oppose and we would like to walk through some of the reasons why. The main reason he gave for wanting to delay was just what you heard about, that the FBI production is going to be delayed and going to take some time.

The Court may recall at the April 12th hearing when I raised concerns about the very broad FBI subpoena. I said to the Court, Plaintiffs will then be using this as a reason for dragging out the discovery process. They will be coming back to the Court saying that FBI hasn't responded to our subpoena yet and the whole schedule has to be pushed back. I recall your Honor responded to that and said, To the extent what Mr. Kellogg fears is realized, meaning that if the process bleeds beyond the limited time frame that I impose, I am not going to allow that to hold up the Kingdom's right to file any motion to dismiss.

Of course as predicted that is exactly what they are doing, and that won't be the end of it. Because as you heard the first tranche is going to be 302 memos, all of which are hearsay. They are reports of interviews. And then they are going to say they need new discovery in light of that and it is totally antithetical to limited discovery that Judge Daniels directed both in scope and in time frame and the Court's objective to give the case back to Judge Daniels for the motion

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by the end of this year or early next year.

Now, they have raised a second issue concerning the document production. As I said, they served some new document You will recall the whole reason we had the May 24 requests. hearing was in order to resolve as many issues as possible upfront so that we would have a direction on where to go in producing discovery. We identified to the Court the specific agencies we would be searching and the specific documents and items we would be searching for, and the Court approved that in its order with two caveats. The Court said that first to the extent that the plaintiffs have targeted requests for specific agencies for specific documents, they should submit those to That was May 24 that the Court gave that direction. us. have received no such requests in the intervening period.

The second thing the Court said was that there could be follow up on the first tranche, that once they receive that they may need to -- I will get the Court's extract words -that they may be able to identify additional documents tied to the first tranche that they say that they need.

So what we got on Wednesday was a list of seven names and a request to provide basically every document we might have concerning those seven individuals. There was no meet and confer beforehand. There was no effort to specifically identify the individuals other than to say they were Saudi employees even then or perhaps now. There was no effort to tie

these requests to anything in the first tranche of documents.

In his email Mr. Carter said some of them are mentioned in the documents -- some of the individuals -- and some of them of course are not. But they did not make any effort to follow the Court's instructions to specifically explain why the initial tranche of documents leads to these additional names.

As I said, they waited until this week to do this in order to set up their request for extension of time. They have had the documents. It is not a massive production. It is under 7,000 pages. They have had the documents for longer than it took us to go to Saudi Arabia and conduct additional interviews, identify likely repositories, search those repositories, organize the documents, get them translated and to produce them. They have had more time than it took us to do all that and yet they are now going to tell you that they need another month.

Of course, at the end of that they are going to say,
We got the first tranche from the FBI and we'll need a second
tranche. It is going to push into January. None of which
should be relevant to the very specific discovery that Judge
Daniels ordered into the two individuals that they claim are
Saudi agents charged with aiding and the highjackers. We
provided that information and we are ready to move on. There
has been no word about depositions, who they may want to depose
or when they might want to depose them. We are eager to move

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this along and we think consistent with Judge Daniels' orders and the Court's prior orders that we should do so.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. POUNIAN: There is a lot there to deal with, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. POUNIAN: First of all, it was not until late last night that we had our final meet and confer. After a seven-month process with the FBI, we finally reached an agreement last night. After that I then sent a message to Mr. Kellogg informing him that we were going to ask the Court today for a modest extension, a reasonable extension on the motion to compel that is due now under the Court's order on the 30th of this month.

Now, regarding the FBI documents, the 9/11 families have waited for years for this moment, for the FBI to come into this courtroom and tell the families that they are actually going to produce documents in this litigation. In this past September the Senate passed a resolution -- the Senate of the United States -- asking that the government agencies, including the FBI, produce the documents relevant to the litigation so that the families would be in a position to present their case before the Court and to know precisely what the contents of the FBI investigation were regarding Saudi government complicity in the 9/11 attacks. We are on the verge, your Honor, of getting

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that information. The government is going to be providing that information in the next two months over the course of these tranches. We have been negotiating with them and we finally have we believe an agreement. Of course, we'll look at the documents and see what happens there.

Now, with regard to the documents from Saudi Arabia that we received, they are all in Arabic. Now, none of us are Arabic speakers. We had to have the documents translated. was a long, laborious and very expensive process that is still not completed because the translations are very rough and difficult. The documents responded not in response to each one of our document requests, but they intentionally provided them in a big mass of documents, with no index and with categorization whatsoever. We had no idea where they were coming from within the government. We had to piece it together. We are still trying to piece it together. has been a very difficult process.

There are four different law firms working on this and we are all working separately and together trying to collaborate to get the job done, and I think we have done a remarkable job on the documents where we have come to a point now where we feel within the next few weeks that we will be able to start a meet and confer process with Mr. Kellogg about what we have found in those documents. We believe that it would make sense to take another month on the motion to compel

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to the end of November so that we can look at the first tranche of FBI documents and also so that we can meet and confer on the various items that we are finding in the documents.

For instance, we have not found any evidence whatsoever in the documents regarding Mr. Thumairy's activities, any communications, anything he did in southern California for the three years he was sent there by the Saudi government and was a diplomatic at their consulate. Not a shred of evidence regarding what his activities were. We have found other documents that are open source documents from court records in California where we found such evidence. Yet, it hasn't been produced by the Saudi government.

So we need to go through the meet and confer process with them, show them what we have and go through it. It is going to be laborious process because we they will have to go back and talk to their client and we'll have to go through this step by step. It is a painstaking process.

THE COURT: Are you finding documents that should have been within the Saudi government's control?

MR. POUNIAN: We have references to documents that should be in the Saudi government's control that were not produced. Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: The FBI documents, as I understand it those are going to investigative notes that you will be receiving.

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MR. POUNIAN: The first tranche should be mainly interview notes is what I understand either in the form of 302s or other communications that contain notes of interviews with witnesses.

THE COURT: Right. I imagine those documents are going to be largely, but not entirely, documents that you might be interested in potentially for merits discovery of Saudi Arabia; but we are in a more narrow focus for discovery at this Judge Daniels' order was quite targeted as to what he wanted the parties to engage in.

MR. POUNIAN: I understand, your Honor.

THE COURT: Even if you are seeing all these other documents through the FBI, that is not going to be the opening of the door.

MR. POUNIAN: I would imagine, your Honor, that some of those documents may not be relevant to the jurisdictional inquiry before the Court at this time, which is in essense a merits inquiry to some extent because it is looking at the conduct of Saudi officials, whether they are acting within the scope of their employment. Those are merits issue, but those are the key of the jurisdictional dispute. The documents will be of interviews, which are from the subfile investigation which is the FBI's investigation that was focused specifically on Saudi government involvement in the 9/11 attacks, specifically Thumairy and Bayoumi and others who participated

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with them in supporting al-Qaeda in Los Angeles, a whole network cell that was operating there, the ringleader of which was Mr. Thumairy. Those documents are going to go we expect to the heart of that issue. So that is what we are going to be focusing on and looking at from those documents. I think that they will provide background that is going to tell us about more documents that should have been produced by Saudi Arabia, and we think we should be looking at that before we are putting together the motion to compel process.

As I said, I think it is even more important in the sense that we haven't really been able to engage yet because we just finished the Arabic translation process. It is still really ongoing. We are dealing with rough translations. are finding gaps in the production. We want to take those to Mr. Kellogg and discuss them with him to see if they can be I think that is going to take at least two or three weeks to get that process completed. When that is done, we are going get the FBI documents and that is why we suggest a deadline for the motion to compel as of November 30th.

Also, what I was going to propose to your Honor, and I have not yet raised this to Mr. Kellogg, but we have been starting the process of non-party depositions. We are doing I believe that is going to be an ongoing process. terms of Saudi government witnesses, we are going to propose that on the date that the motion to compel is due that we

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provide a list to Mr. Kellogg. Of course, he knows that we are interested in Mr. Thumairy, Mr. Bayoumi and Mr. Sowailem.

We still don't know whether Mr. Bayoumi will be produced by Saudi Arabia and we also don't know whether Mr. Sawaylum will be produced by Saudi Arabia. So those are issues that we have to deal with them in the meet and confer process in terms of setting up the depositions.

THE COURT: Why haven't you raised any of these issues with Saudi Arabia previously? Mr. Kellogg's complaint is that on Wednesday night he heard for the first time that there are these gaps, and then you are also telling me that you haven't had a chance to review everything.

MR. POUNIAN: What I am saying is that we are just starting to identify the gaps after translating the documents from the Arabic, reading through the production, which was produced in a manner that was very difficult for us to organize it and understand where everything was. I cannot say where Mr. Thumairy are without going through the whole 6,000 pages and understanding where they are. There is different spellings of It is not possible to do a search on the documents that we have right now in a way that I would normally be able to do to locate keywords. So it has been a very lengthy, laborious process.

We have just reached the point now when we are ready to sit down and do that. We have already given him four

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categories. Mr. Carter sent him an email earlier this week with four categories of documents, which we don't see in the production which we believe should be there. In addition, we are putting together a list of additional gaps, including the one I mentioned earlier where we know that there is a Saudi government document because of files in other litigation in the United States that has been pursued. We know the document exists, but it hasn't been produced. That leads us to believe that there may be files that were not searched or were not looked at during the production and we wanted to raise that with Mr. Kellogg to go through the process with him.

THE COURT: Right. As Mr. Kellogg pointed out, I certainly authorized the parties to identify targeted documents that they know should be in the file that were not and so that should be brought to their attention.

Do you want to respond to the argument that -- I will give you a moment, Mr. Kellogg. Just let me finish with Mr. Pounian, please-- Mr. Kellogg made about identifying seven new individuals.

Is he okay?

UNIDENTIFIED PERSON: No.

THE COURT: Let's take a quick recess.

(Recess)

Mr. Pounian, I was asking you about this THE COURT: contention raised by Mr. Kellogg that you identified seven new

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people that you would like the Saudi government to search for and only some of them are referenced in the documents that were previously produced.

MR. POUNIAN: Yes, your Honor.

We have been engaged in this past summer in an investigation ourselves, a private investigation. Very intense. We have had investigators in California scouring various leads. We have also been looking at recent evidence that we found in conjunction with evidence that we have had for many years and looking at it in a new light for the first time. We then received the documents from Saudi Arabia and we found in those documents certain names. A conjunction of these three things -- the evidence we had from before, our own investigation and the Saudi Arabia documents in which certain people are named -- we identified seven additional Saudi government personnel who we believe are involved with Bayoumi and Thumairy in the events in some way, shape or form.

It is an issue that is probably better addressed in motion papers because of the level of detail that is involved. We have not yet had a chance to meet and confer with Mr. Kellogg, but it was our obligation, our duty to when we had brought this evidence together that we have and put it together, we believe that we had to serve document requests immediately given that the urgency of the timetable of this litigation. We did not want to wait. It was not a matter

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where there was a request that was already made where one of these gentleman was the subject of the request. We had never named them before so we thought it was essential to add an additional document request naming each one the individuals, which we did.

THE COURT: One concern that I have, and I am sure Mr. Kellogg has, is that you will be given a tranche of information from the FBI and potentially these other agencies in the coming months. What is to stop you from arguing every month that I set a motion to compel deadline that you think you are getting more documents and you want to review those? Saudi Arabia has a real interest in wrapping up this discovery and moving forward to the motion practice and I appreciate that the families have a real interest in developing as best they can under difficult circumstances their evidence so that they can ultimately have this case proceed forward onto the merits. balancing interests here. This case has been going on for 15 years. I know the claim against Saudi Arabia have not been going on for quite that long. I think the families would like to have closure as soon as possible in this case.

MR. POUNIAN: There is no doubt about that, your Honor.

THE COURT: Each day we put this off is another day beyond when we have a trial. I am reluctant to continue moving the case forward. So 30 days is not a big deal, but the

arguments that you are raising to me today are arguments you can make to me on November 20th when you come in and say we want to have until the end of year and then we want to have until January. There is probably an endless source of information you can be seeking here and at a certain point we need to move forward.

MR. POUNIAN: I don't know if it is endless, your Honor. Among the people who we identified are five people who are assigned by Saudi Arabia to Southern California and who specific ties to Samari and Baumi and also the King Fahd Mosque, which is also the center of the operation which we believe was to support the hijackers in California. They were all there at the relevant times and places. So I believe it is highly relevant information and something that is imperative.

Now, this is a jurisdictional issue, your Honor, but at heart it is a very complex evidentiary issue that involves in part the merits of the case. The FBI had a subfile investigation that started in 2007 and went through 2016, nine, 10 years investigating specifically this Saudi government involvement. Here we are, the families, we are getting documents from Saudi Arabia in Arabic and tranches of documents from the FBI for the first time. I don't believe it is unreasonable in this situation to make a modest accommodation under the circumstances when we have been waiting for years for the FBI to come forward and for years for this opportunity

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before this court. As I said, it is a jurisdictional issue but it goes to the merits of the case.

It is a very complex issue. There are issues of circumstantial evidence. We have to painstakingly put the case together so that we are prepared for the motion to dismiss. involves steps that have to be taken one by one and we are doing that work. It's difficult but the committee is working together to do that work and we need a small amount of additional time to do that.

Now, if we come back in November and say we just found a statement that we think is relevant, that may have happen, your Honor, but then your Honor will have to address that or consider that in light of what has transpired up until that time and what the information is. That is why we went forward with the seven names now because we expect these seven names to be in some of those statements, to be in some of the information that we get from the FBI. So we are advancing the process along by pushing it forward with Saudi Arabia now. That is why we stepped forward with these names and that is why we believe it is important to give us just some more time at this juncture given all the things that are happening at once to proceed with the case.

THE COURT: I will ask you a couple of follow-up procedural questions.

And then, Mr. Kellogg, I know you want to be heard.

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One question is with respect to depositions. You mentioned the possibility of taking the depositions of three individuals.

MR. POUNIAN: Yes, Mr. Thumairy who is a diplomatic at the Saudi Consulate and the imam at the King Fahd Mosque appointed by Saudi Arabia. Mr. Bayoumi, who I believe you know, your Honor, who lived in San Diego and was a Saudi government agent. And also Mr. Sowailem, who is Mr. Thumairy's superior in Washington.

THE COURT: Are there other people that you foresee wanting to depose for this purpose?

MR. POUNIAN: Yes, your Honor, there are.

THE COURT: Do you have a sense of either who those people are or how many there are.

MR. POUNIAN: We have a sense of who they are and how many. He wanted a chance to put our list together with the benefit of the FBI documents so that we had the most available information. I know that there are people at the Los Angeles consulate, one of whom is the consul general who Thumairy reported to. Mr. Thumairy, who we believe was the ringleader of the plot to support the hijackers, really reported to several different people. One was the consul general in Los Angeles; another was Mr. Sowailem, who was the Ministry of Islamic Affairs in Washington; and the third was -- there was another chain of command, which led up to through the Ministry

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of Foreign Affairs, which had a separate Islamic Affairs Department in Washington D.C., which he reported to a gentleman called Mr. Ghesheyan. So there are three separate lines. There is also a line that goes to Riyadh, a man named Jraithen, who we have designated as one of the seven people, your Honor.

So those people are all among the people who we were going to include in our list to Mr. Kellogg. We propose doing that at the same time that we file the motion to compel so that we would have an opportunity to finish the review of their documents and also have an opportunity to look at the FBI documents for the first time and see if there were any things that we had missed. So we wanted to cross our t's and dot our i's on that.

THE COURT: Procedurally, and this will portray maybe my ignorance as understood, will you then be filing an amended complaint once you're done with this discovery, which the government will move against? I assume that is the procedural posture.

MR. POUNIAN: That is a possibility, your Honor. have to consider that.

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, if I may.

We had a discussion about this issue at one of the prior conferences. I cannot remember if it was the conference in April or May. Your Honor had proposed something possibly other than an amended complaint. Alternatively something in

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the form of a statement of facts and evidence that we would be relying upon in support of jurisdiction theories.

> THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CARTER: I think what is what we were planning to do.

While I have the microphone just two quick points that might have been lost in the shuffle. With regard to the documents from the FBI, in our dialogue with the Department of Justice regarding the FBI's search, the DOJ has been pretty clear that their search is focused on the matters discussed in pages 18 to 23 of the Court's March 28th decision. looking for a core set of documents related to that. believe that the focus of the FBI's search and the content of the documents it will be producing do run to the heart of the jurisdictional inquiry for which discovery has been authorized.

Related to that we do think the names that we are going to see in the statements are likely to resolve some areas of dispute that might otherwise exist. For instance, with regard to the supplemental production or supplemental document requests for seven names, it may very well be that the existence of those names in the statements, the 302s, helps provide clarity as to why we are asking those questions and why those people are appropriately the subject of discovery for instance because they dealt directly with Thumairy and the hijackers for instance, your Honor.

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With regard to the overall process, Mr. Kellogg suggested that there has been terrible delays on our part. Just to take a step back, the Kingdom had represented to the Court that it would be making its production on a rolling It indicated in one of the earlier hearings that basis. it already grabbed low-hanging fruit, like personnel records and records related to Thumairy. Nonetheless, we didn't get anything until the deadline, July 31s. At that time we ran out and went to translators. We found the best solution that we could with a very large team of translators; but we told the Court at that time, the translation process as estimated to us was going to run through September, and it did. When we got the documents back during the September process and we began to dissect them, we realized that there are things missing and things we needed to follow up about. So we are just continuing the process as quickly as we can, your Honor.

THE COURT: Before I switch over to Mr. Kellogg so I understand the relief that you are seeking to move the motion to compel to November 30th and you think by that deadline you will also be able to make some determinations about depositions.

Is that accurate?

MR. CARTER: That's correct, your Honor. Candidly the November 30th we realize that waiting for the entirety of FBI production was not going to be viable for the Court. We

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thought having the benefit of the first tranche we would just have the statements with the names would be the best possible sort of solution under the circumstances, and that is why we proposed the November 30th date, which is I think maybe just two weeks after we got from the FBI.

MS. VARGAS: Just a couple of points, your Honor, I wanted to clarify with respect to what the scope of the first tranche, second tranche of the FBI production and another point There is a characterization of the FBI investigation, the subfile investigation, from which these documents are coming as being investigation specifically of the Kingdom. wouldn't characterize it that way. What we have done, however, and I think it is accurate to say is we have looked in what is called the subfile records for documents that pertain to the matters on which the Court has authorized jurisdictional discovery and we have attempted in specifically the first and second tranches to identify a core set of documents that seemed relevant to those issues. In meet and confers with the plaintiffs they have also highlighted certain names, certain subject matters that they also wanted us to broaden our search and look at. That is a lot of what will be the third tranche I believe.

So that is in some way the division of the tranches, but it is the case that the first two tranches specifically do compromise what we have been calling the core documents.

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third tranche is largely coming out of our meet and confers with plaintiffs. It is a minor point, but I did want to clarify what it is that we are producing and the order that we are proceeding in.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Kellogg.

MR. KELLOGG: Your Honor, first I would like to correct a statement made by Mr. Pounian. We did not dump the documents willy-nilly on the plaintiffs. Each document was coded to indicate precisely where it came from. In their document requests, they asked us specifically to keep the documents in the form in which we found them in the files of the various agencies. So all the general authorities of civil aviation documents, which relate to Bayoumi were coded accordingly and provided, including his entire personnel file. All the Ministry of Islamic Affairs documents concerning al Sowailem and Thumairy were produced and coded appropriately. All the embassy documents, all the consulate documents. So it is not like there was a difficult determination on their part to figure out which documents were relevant to which issues and which individuals. That was all extremely clear.

We have been in contact with the plaintiffs throughout July on issues about confidentiality and otherwise. We made it clear to them because of the Ramadan holiday and the difficulties of translation and gathering, the production was

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going to take place on July 31st rather than having a rolling production as we had hoped. They made no complaint about that at the time. They only raised it after we agreed to the initial extension request and they raised that in the letter.

We are happy to meet and confer with them. We have been waiting to meet and confer with them. I think it is inappropriate for counsel to start talking about specific complaints when we haven't had a chance to talk and to rebut those claims. We'll be happy to do so. With respect to any gaps that they consider to be in the documents, we'll be happy to meet and confer about these seven individuals.

I will tell you that I am very concerned because we have been through the documents of Dr. al Bayoumi, al Sowailem, and there is nothing that supports the allegations that they are making in this case. So now they have come up with seven new names and they are going to want to take a look at that. They have had hundreds, if not thousands, of declassified documents from the FBI that they have used in the case before. Indeed, that they have used successfully to get the Court to order jurisdiction discovery. There is no reason to think that suddenly the new tranche of documents is going to change the whole story and provide them with the evidence particularly since it is all going to be hearsay in any event.

So we would urge the Court to keep the schedule that they had. We'll meet and confer with plaintiffs whenever they

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want on the various issues they would want to raise. We would like to see us keep on a schedule so that the depositions can be completed at the very least by the end of January when official discovery with the other defendants ends and so that we can get this back to a motion to dismiss.

THE COURT: With respect to depositions, do you have any information about whether or not these individuals that have been identified are going to sit for a deposition or anything to add about the volume of deposition that might be anticipated?

MR. KELLOGG: We met with all individuals. I don't anticipate any problem getting them to sit for depositions. Two of them are current employees of the Saudi government. One is a former employee, but he showed no concerns about being available for a deposition.

THE COURT: Will they be able to sit for a deposition at one the presumptive locations?

MR. KELLOGG: Your Honor, you may recall that in January you said the deposition protocol does not apply to the jurisdictional discovery against the Kingdom. That said, I will urge them assuming they can do so to do one of the locations -- Rome, Madrid, London. If that is not possible, some depositions are taking place in Milan. Clearly that is something that the plaintiffs can do as well. I fully expect them to sit through depositions. We are happy to meet and

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confer on that.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. KELLOGG: We think there should be a handful of depositions directed specifically to allegations in 19 to 23. It is clear that they are contemplating 25 and 30, whatever. We think that is completely out of bounds.

THE COURT: Let me ask questions probably better posed to the plaintiffs; but since I am speaking to you I will ask you. I do think it makes sense for the parties to have a meet and confer on these recently raised disputes as Mr. Kellogg is I also want to have a deadline for those meet and confers to be productive and be brought to my attention. wondering what that deadline is.

Is two weeks adequate time for the parties to have a conversation and reach agreement? If not, come to me.

> That is fine, your Honor. MR. POUNIAN:

MR. KELLOGG: Absolutely, your Honor.

THE COURT: Let's begin by setting a deadline for that. Today is October 12th. Let's set a deadline of October 26th. I will ask for a five-page letter from the Plaintiffs Executive Committee raising any outstanding discovery disputes with an opposition letter from the Kingdom on November 2nd and any three-page reply brief on Wednesday, November 7th.

MR. KELLOGG: Just for clarification, your Honor, that

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is on the documents, or is that also on the seven new individuals?

THE COURT: That is on the new issues that have been raised with respect to -- sorry the new discovery that has been raised.

MR. KELLOGG: The seven?

THE COURT: The seven people. Exactly.

The other is in a complaint about Nasheed. MR. KABAT: It is starting next week they will tell us on a rolling basis what documents they think are missing, were not produced. are kind of separate issues.

THE COURT: Okay. What I am going to do and this may overlap -- Mr. Pounian.

MR. POUNIAN: Your Honor, I was just standing up anticipating to speak.

THE COURT: I am going to give the Plaintiffs Executive Committee one additional month for their motions to compel. I do think in the interest of justice that is appropriate. Given what remains to be done in this case, I don't think an additional 30 days is going to so severely prejudice the Kingdom. I hope I have been clear certainly to the lawyers in the room and also to the family members in the room. My primary goal is to move this case forward. I want the parties to have their opportunity to be heard and to develop their claims and defenses in a reasonable way and I

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think giving an additional month in light of the fact that the FBI first tranche is going to happen in November is reasonable, but I am very much disinclined to move that deadline again. will set November 30th as a deadline for the Plaintiffs Executive Committee motion to compel.

Mr. Kellogg, how long do you think -- I know you don't know what the motion looks like -- you would like to oppose it? And to the extent it affects you or your family's Christmas obviously is on the 25th.

MR. KELLOGG: As you say, your Honor, we don't know the extent of the motion --

THE COURT: The question is: Do you want before or after the holiday break?

MR. KELLOGG: I think three weeks.

THE COURT: I am going to set that for December 21st. I will give the Plaintiffs Executive Committee, because I am both a judge and human being, I will give you until January 4th to file any reply brief. We'll issue an order with these dates.

I will hear from the parties starting on October 26th. Since we don't know what we are talking about here if the disputes that are raised on the -- what I am trying to do is have the parties resolve any disputes regarding new discovery requests that are being asked in the letter briefing of October 26th. So that is not intended to be the motion to

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compel discovery that you served properly and has been responded to and I don't think you have gotten appropriate responses. That is the November 30th motion to compel.

October 26th is an opportunity for you all to speak about these new discovery issues that you think -- really these seven people -- should be explored to meet and confer. It may be that the Kingdom says, We'll go ahead and look for these documents, in which case there will be no need for letter briefing. If the parties cannot reach agreement on these narrow set of discovery demands, then that is what is to be briefed on the October 26th letters.

Understood?

Yes, your Honor. MR. POUNIAN:

MR. KELLOGG: One thing I might note, your Honor, when you set the original schedule for motion to compel and response, you said no replies.

THE COURT: You are right. I did. I did. I will stick with that.

MR. CARTER: Can I speak to that, your Honor?

The Kingdom's response to the motion to compel could very well include evidentiary material such as affidavits, invoking privilege like state secrets, or undue burden or other things. We are not going to see any of that or for that matter the full dimension of the arguments they are making. sense the character of the disputes that are likely to be

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addressed in the motions uniquely require a reply brief because there will be matters that we simply will not have had a chance to see in advance of the opposition brief.

THE COURT: Okay. I will let you file the reply I was going to suggest I can get a letter from you, but I am sure that letter will tell me that you think there is something there. So rather than have people writing me letters during Christmas, I will give you the reply brief January 4th as the deadline.

> MR. CARTER: Thank vou.

THE COURT: I think that addresses all the issues with respect to the Kingdom.

Mr. Kabat, that leaves us with this final issue, which was raised in my August 30th order in response to concerns raised by the Plaintiffs Executive Committee that you have been taking litigation positions on behalf of your clients and not withstanding the fact that your clients are not in a position or have not been in touch with you, which raises real concerns about your authority.

Can you address those?

MR. KABAT: Your Honor, I want to provide the Court with some background information and explain how we got to that point in time --

I know you lifted your microphone. THE COURT: it even closer to the edge of the table so that it is closer to

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With respect to our four clients -- Dr. al MR. KABAT: Turki, Dr. al Obaid, Dr. al Basha and Dr. Naseef -- who we have represented for the past 14 years, in order to clarify any uncertainty raised in your August 31st letter, as a threshold matter since the attorneys in our law firm do not speak Arabic, we necessarily relied upon intermediary to communicate with our While three of them went to college in this country clients. or in England, that was decades ago and they are no longer fluent in spoken English. Although, some of them can read and write in English to a limited extent. So over the past 14 years, we worked with intermediaries, several Arab speaking attorneys who were educated in this country and several current or former employees at the Muslim World League and the International Islamic Relief Organization.

THE COURT: Can you slow down. It is hard to hear you and you are speaking quickly. I want to make sure we are getting a full record.

MR. KABAT: Let me just repeat.

The over the 14 years we have worked with intermediaries and Arabic speaking attorneys who were educated in this country and several current and former employees of the Muslim World League and the International Islamic Relief Organization. These individuals were able to communicate directly with the client and our law firm.

Starting in 2004 when we were doing the original motion to dismiss on jurisdictional grounds, we worked with two other attorneys who communicated directly with the clients.

They obtained factual information for the client's affidavit and they reviewed the affidavit with the client. A more senior attorney in my firm did most of the work on drafting those

affidavits. I was not involved in that process.

Now, after discovery started as to these defendants in 2013 nearly a decade later, we learned that three of them who were retired by then -- Dr. al Obaid, Dr. Naseef, Dr. Basha -- did not have documents in homes relating to their work, and that Dr. al Turki, who retired fairly recently, also did not have any documents in home or a "personal" file separate from the work file at the office. In the Production in 2013 we learned that. Therefore, they had little to produce on their own because nearly all the responsive documents were in the possession of the MWL and IIRO's, which have collectively have produced nearly 575,000 pages of documents. Also in 2013, Eric Lewis entered and his colleagues entered an appearance on behalf of the MWL and IIRO which expedited the document production then.

In particular in October 2015, about years ago, we submitted an opposition to plaintiff's motion to compel -- ECF 3064 (October 7, 2015). The first page told both Judge Maas and plaintiff counsel that these charity officers did not have

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personal files for documents relating to their work. We had a full paragraph on that. That is three years ago.

Now, plaintiff in their reapply brief did not contest that point. Instead, they have argued that the four defendants should have directed the charity to search for documents, which in fact two of them did before they retired.

Commencing in 2016, after the Court's ruling on the motion to compel as to both defendants, we contacted the individual defendants through an intermediary, who at that time worked at the IIRO. He told us in April and June of 2016 that he had just met with all four of them and that they did not have their passports for time frame, '92 to 2002.

I just want to make sure your comments THE COURT: will focus on the issue that I think it is before the Court, which is not so much about their discovery production but about concerns that have been raised as to whether or not you have had regular contact with your clients. Because issues were raised by the Plaintiffs Executive Committee that you were making representations about your clients; but then when the issues of the passports came up, your clients represented in their sworn statements that they haven't talked to a lawyer in years and so they couldn't have known to produce a passport.

So I am less interested today in what they did about their passports. I am more concerned about whether or not you are making representations in this proceeding without the

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authority of your clients.

MR. KABAT: Your Honor, back in 2015 and 2016 we learned that they did not have the documents and they did not have the passports. So in 2017 and 2018 we were not making those representations. I knew for two to three years before they didn't have documents and they did not have passports. That turned out to be --

THE COURT: The court reporter missed what you said. That turned out to be?

MR. KABAT: Dr. Naseef, the one who is in the hospital, he spoke to our intermediary in 2016 and he told him that he did not have his passport.

THE COURT: I appreciate your standing because that is the appropriate thing to do, but it may be easier for you to stay seated and move the microphone over. Again, the courtroom is poorly set up and it makes it very hard to hear. Maybe if you sit and bring the microphone closer to you as though you were testifying before a Senate hearing.

MR. KABAT: In 2016 we were told that Dr. Naseef had told our intermediary he did not have his passport. And then Eric Lewis and his colleagues conducted Dr. Naseef earlier this year. Dr. Naseef is now in the hospital, and the son was able to find a notepad but his father did not know he had.

THE COURT: Okay. To be clear is it your position that the information that you are representing to this Court

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was based on your prior communications with your clients that you believed had not changed even though you hadn't conferred with your client over that periods of years?

MR. KABAT: Correct, your Honor. Because we have been told they had no documents so we had no reason to believe that all of a sudden they would have documents.

THE COURT: Now, with respect to Mr. Naseef, who we have now received our first status letter indicating he is quite ill and incapacitated, do you have a way of communicating either with him or his family members for purposes of the litigation?

> MR. KABAT: Through his son.

THE COURT: You have a direct line to that person?

We do, your Honor. MR. LEWIS:

THE COURT: Does anyone from Plaintiffs Executive Committee want to speak to this issue.

MR. HAEFELE: Yes, your Honor.

Your Honor, I want to focus what the attention is and what this issue is. I think your Honor has already alluded to In your Honor's August 30th order (ECF 4137 page 7-8) the Court summarized what we would characterize as but one symptom of a much longer, on-going problem in the MDL and that is the cavalier lack of respect of a number of the defendants and at least in some instances their counsel that has been exhibited to the authority of the Court in the discovery

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process that the Court oversees.

In the August 30th order the symptoms of the lack of that respect and the cavalierness of the approach were presented in the following examples:

During the period between 2016 when the defendant Dr. Abdul Turki left Muslim World League and July 2018, we know from sworn testimony of Dr. Turki that he had no contact, no communication whatsoever with any lawyer. We also know from sworn testimony of doctors who were treating Dr. Naseef that due to an incapacity he was prevented from communicating with his lawyers.

During that time period -- and that dated back at least to the beginning of this year -- Mr. Kabat made representations apparently geared towards indicating to plaintiffs' counsel that Mr. Kabat had been in contact with defendants and that he spoke to the Court with the authority of the clients and that those defendants were participating in their defense. Specifically the PEC sent a February 6th letter to all the defendants, including Mr. Kabat, identifying a series of witnesses. Mind you, your Honor, this was a week after your Honor had entered into the deposition protocol, which came at the end of January. So about a week or less than a week later, we sent out a list of defendants that we anticipated noticing their deposition to start the meet and confer process.

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Writing for the defendants on February 12th, about a week later, Mr. Kabat wrote purportedly in response to the February 6th letter, but the February 6th letter asked whether the witnesses would be available to be deposed in New York or in one of the other alternative locations -- I think we indicated London -- or whether they will be available to be deposed in any of the presumptively acceptable locations. think I already indicated, your Honor, you identified four --London, New York, Madrid, and Rome. In response, Mr. Kabat a series of unrelated responses that didn't respond to whether or not any of the witnesses were available for those locations.

The following day on February 13th, the PEC responded to Mr. Kabat and pointedly asked Mr. Kabat, number one, whether the individual defendants intended to appear for depositions; number two, whether assuming there was no impediment to obtaining visa, they would appear in New York or one of the presumptively acceptable locations that the Court had authorized.

On February 26th two weeks later, writing for Defendant Turki, Obaid, Naseef and Basha, Mr. Kabat wrote a purported response to the February 13th letter. And although he had not had any communication with his clients, particularly Dr. Turki or Dr. Naseef since 2016, he communicated that Dr. Naseef was unable to -- I am sorry. Mr. Kabat made the following representations to the PEC in that letter:

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that Dr. Turki and Dr. Naseef would need an Arabic translator. Now, whether or not that is true is besides the point because what we don't know is -- or what we do know is he hadn't communicated with the defendants at that point.

THE COURT: Presumably he knows whether his clients speak English. So the fact that he might have represented to you in February that his clients needed a translator doesn't necessarily say anything about his communication or misrepresentation to Plaintiffs Executive Committee.

MR. HAEFELE: That's an interesting point, except in one of the declarations from one of the witnesses it indicates that he reads and communicates in English. Although, when we did do his deposition, he needed a translator. So I think you raise an interesting point as to whether or not he did or didn't know, but the fact is he hadn't communicated with him for at least several years.

It is almost beside the point because other communications that he indicated -- in the same letter he also indicated that one or more of his clients -- carefully avoiding which of the clients they were -- would be unable to travel outside of their home country due to medical illness. Presumably we understand that is Dr. Turki -- sorry, Dr. Naseef.

THE COURT: Dr. Naseef.

MR. HAEFELE: Number one, he doesn't say which one and

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he doesn't indicate whether there are others. Most importantly it is an indication that they are willing to testify somewhere. Dr. Naseef's circumstance, it was a bit misleading because what he doesn't say in that very communication is he is incapable of defending himself in any place, whether here or anywhere. is material to whether we are going to move forward to try to compel his deposition. It leaves out a particularly important Instead of telling the PEC that he wasn't able to communicate at all on behalf of his client, he indicates that it is just an administrative issue as to where the deposition is going to take place and when it is going to take place, which wasn't true.

On April 11th during the meet and confer, the parties had a meet and confer where the PECs were together and we had a telephone conference call with some of the defendants, and Mr. Kabat participated along with Mr. Patrope, counsel for DIB The PECs asked Mr. Kabat pointedly when he was last in contact with his clients and whether they were participating in discovery. Instead of being able to respond to us in that meeting, which is presumably something, your Honor, he ought to know, he said he would have to confer with his clients and get back to us.

We made a followup call several days later and when we all joined on the call -- I think it was April 16th -- Mr. Kabat was conspicuously missing from the call and Mr. Patrope

participated and obviously didn't have the answers to those questions. Later that day Mr. Kabat responded in a letter, but that was the first time he acknowledged that Dr. Naseef was in the hospital and was too ill to be deposed. So from February to mid-April we were left unknowing of that relatively important fact that the witness was not participating in discovery.

He also represented that he had communicated with Dr. Turki, which wasn't true, and that Dr. Turki could be deposed only in Saudi Arabia, which also wasn't true, and that Dr. Turki could not sit for his deposition during Ramadan and needed a translator, which both of those may or may not have been true; but the fact is he hadn't communicated with the witness. In short, the letter still declined to answer the very material questions that we had already asked him and we were left unknowing those answers — are these witnesses intending to sit for deposition, are you in contact with them, and are they participating in discovery.

On June 4 the PECs served depositions notices because we hadn't gotten any answer as to what times they were available. So we exercised the provision in the deposition protocol that allowed us to having sought to meet and confer and being unable to come to an agreement serve deposition notices on the back end and we tried to do the meet and confer. In the cover letter to the deposition notices, we included

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again pointed questions asking Mr. Kabat when did Mr. Kabat last successfully communicate with any witness who purports to be unavailable and whether Mr. Kabat is in a position to affirmatively represent that each of the witnesses intends to appear for a deposition.

On June 8th Mr. Kabat wrote back suggesting that the PECs -- suggesting to the PECs that he was in fact in contact with Dr. Turki, telling the PEC that Dr. Turki was available either in Saudi Arabia in August, which the Court and the PECs had already dismissed as something that was not going to happen, or in London in September if he could get a visa. again he still is not telling us when the witness is going to be available. He is just saying if he can get a visa, he will be there that day.

THE COURT: I obviously ruled on these deposition issues already.

MR. HAEFELE: Yes.

THE COURT: Have you taken these depositions? Do you have dates? Have you made progress on that particular front?

MR. HAEFELE: We have deposed Dr. Obaid and Dr. Turki. Obviously for reasons that your Honor understands, we have not deposed Dr. Naseef. We are in discussions with regard to Mr. Basha's deposition.

> THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HAEFELE: Your Honor, there is one more.

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four witnesses are individuals that are related to the Muslim world League and IIRO. There is a fifth individual, Mr. al Buthe, who is also represented by Mr. Kabat. There is an issue hanging out there where we have noticed his deposition. supposed to have taken place in London at the same time when we were doing the depositions of the other two witnesses I And before the deposition, Mr. Kabat indicated in indicated. an informal setting that Mr. al Buthe would refuse to appear at the deposition.

Now, this is one of the individuals that your Honor had addressed a motion for protective order and denied and ordered them to appearance and ordered them to appear and I believe you ordered them to appear in London and for no reason. I think some of the others had personal reasons and couldn't. In one instance there were issues of visa. In this instance he indicated that he wouldn't appear simply because he was exercising his constitutional rights not to incriminate himself, which as your Honor likely understands doesn't necessarily excuse you from appearing at a deposition. just something you raise on a question by question basis.

Now, we told Mr. Kabat that we needed him to put that in writing to us and to your Honor and he has declined to do that.

Is Mr. al Buthe the only defendant for THE COURT: whom you have an outstanding question about the deposition, or

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do you have an answer about Mr. Basha?

MR. HAEFELE: Mr. Basha was also subject to a protective order motion and your Honor had denied it. After that Mr. Basha's counsel approached us with a little bit more information about his rationale for declining to travel to London. We have tried to accommodate that and I think we are likely still on dialogue about the when and where.

THE COURT: Good. It seems like we need some resolution about Mr. al Buthe.

MR. HAEFELE: That's correct.

THE COURT: Anything further?

MR. HAEFELE: Your Honor, I guess one other thing that I would make sure your Honor understands is there are the two other misrepresentations that were made about the defendants' communication and that during that time period there were also supplemental discovery responses that presumably would have been something that the defendants counsel had to run by the defendant to ensure that they were accurate and truthful and they were served obviously during a time period where that could not have happened because there was no communication with the defendants during that time. That would be July 2, 2017 and September 26th, 2017. There were supplemental discovery responses that were produced without the defendants' understanding.

The depositions we just talked about, your Honor, if I

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can take a minute to run through --

THE COURT: I'm pressing up against an afternoon conference.

MR. HAEFELE: I will try to be quick. Your Honor, maybe this can expedite it. What I would like to do is give you, your Honor, if I may approach excerpts from the deposition so your Honor can just read later on as to what was said during the deposition. I can give you the highlights.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. HAEFELE: If lovely assistant Mr. Pounian can provide them.

THE COURT: This is the deposition of whom?

MR. HAEFELE: These are excerpts from the depositions Dr. al Obaid and Dr. al Turki.

THE COURT: Do you have copies for counsel?

MR. HAEFELE: I do.

THE COURT: I am not going to spend my time right now reading a deposition transcript.

MR. HAEFELE: No. I can tell you what particular points I think are raised in the deposition.

When Dr. al-Obaid was questioned about an affidavit, which I think was raised by Mr. Kabat, in the transcript from pages 319 through 324, to summarize it back in 2004 when someone drafted a document and submitted it to the Court as a piece of evidence and put it before Dr. Obaid to sign the

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document under penalty of perjury without ever having read the document with an eye towards whether the content he was attesting to was true, he signed the document. During the deposition he was asked questions about his understanding of what was in the document. He basically said, your Honor, I have never signed anything understanding anything was under both.

The reason why that is important is that it is a further indication that there is a lack of respect for the fact that when you are submitting evidence to this Court, your Honor, and you are signing it under penalty of perjury that it has to be understood it is under penalty of perjury. so right in the document. If counsel is putting those kinds of things in front of the witness and serving it to the Court as though it is true for the truth of the matter asserted in it, there is a real problem with that. It shows further lack of respect to the Court. If your Honor can just take a look through it, I will go through the details about what it says but your Honor can read it yourself.

Similarly it was surprising to us that Mr. Kabat purportedly has been representing these defendants since the beginning of this litigation. When Dr. Obaid was asked about Mr. Kabat during the deposition, he didn't know who Mr. Kabat was even though Mr. Kabat was sitting in the room with him three seats away from him for two days. That is an indication,

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your Honor, I think that after being the gentleman's lawyer for over a decade that there is a serious lack of respect for the Court to represent a witness or represent a defendant and not have the defendant in communication with his lawyer enough to even know who the man is.

THE COURT: What the relief you are seeking?

The relief, your Honor, I think is MR. HAEFELE: twofold. I think one should be simple, that this defense counsel and all the defense counsel need to understand the respect for the Court, and quite frankly for the plaintiffs and for the process needs to be followed and that in this instance of Mr. Kabat needs to cease the false representations and we need to have an understanding that -- I think that is pretty much it.

I will say this: What we haven't sought, and I don't think we have considered it, is the same sort of relief that we sought with regard to Mr. McMahon. So if your Honor is asking that, we have not sought that.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Yes, counsel.

MR. LEWIS: Thank you, your Honor.

If I may, your Honor, Eric Lewis for the four individual defendants MWL and IIRO.

Your Honor is very effective --

THE COURT: Can I ask you for one quick question.

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Remind me of your relationship with Mr. Kabat. You are co-counsel for the same defendants?

MR. LEWIS: Since early July we are co-counsel for the four of the five defendants -- individual defendants. are also counsel for MWL and IIRO. We've advised the clients of the relationship and we have signed retainers from the individuals.

THE COURT: You are now also representing Mr. al Obaid, Mr. Naseef, Ms. al Turki, and Mr. al Buthe.

MR. LEWIS: Not al Buthe.

THE COURT: And Basha is also your client?

MR. LEWIS: Yes, your Honor.

MR. HAEFELE: Your Honor, just to be clear, counsel defended those depositions we talked about. He was the lawyer present during those depositions. We understood that he was representing those defendants.

THE COURT: Okay. Good.

Proceed, sir.

MR. LEWIS: Your Honor is very effective at solving problems that come up and we have tried to solve problems as well. I think saying that Mr. Kabat has a cavalier lack of respect for the Court is unfair and without basis. I think these charges are labels. There is no evidence of any cavalier lack of regard.

Mr. Kabat has reached out to us on a few occasions to

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say, Can you help me out here. He doesn't speak Arabic. hasn't been to Saudi Arabia. That is a difficulty. Arabia is a place where you need to go and sit across the table from someone. That is what we did. We would have been able to do it earlier. I was supposed to meet with Dr. al Turki in It was my fault. I had a family medical emergency. I could not go to Saudi Arabia.

So we then moved the meeting so that I could sit with Dr. al Turki and ask him about his health condition in detail, whether he felt he could travel and alike. The fact that it was after your Honor issued her order was entirely fortuitous. This meeting had been scheduled for July 9th after I was unable to go in May of.

The affidavit that is referred to was done 14 years To be honest, Dr. al Obaid and Dr. al Turki gave their depositions. Both of them are nearing or at the age of 80. They do not have an understanding of how our system works. They did not really have a recollection of things that happened 14 or 15 years ago.

Yes, they didn't recognize Mr. Kabat because they had not met him. Mr. Kabat had dealt through intermediaries who are English speaking. Sometimes it was effective. Sometimes it was not. It was not because of any lack of effort on his So we reached out and it is a process that develops.

You asked the pertinent question: Have these

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depositions gone forward? The answer is: Yes, they have. Two of them have. And the third we have given three weeks of potential dates and we are trying to coordinate Dr. Basha with some other depositions.

If the question is have these depositions gone forward and have they gone forward in a timely way within the context of the Court's scheduling orders, the answer to that is yes.

On the passports, Mr. Kabat got some information from intermediaries. It turned out not to be right. He called me up and I made some inquiries and we got what the actual position was. We did not represent the individuals. decided in July after I had the meeting with Dr. al Turki and he indicated his concerns and he did note that intermediaries had tried to contact him, but Mr. Kabat did not speak to him. He is only as good as how effective the intermediaries are.

We have come into the case because we have Arabic speakers and we have an ability to function on the ground in Saudi Arabia so these problems don't reoccur. I think it is unfair to question Mr. Kabat's bona fides or his respect for the Court. He also has played a very effective role as the coordinating counsel for defendants. It makes me surprised that plaintiffs have gone after him this way. He really works hard to make sure that things get done. When they don't, he tries to push it forward as best he can.

Now, things went wrong. I think to suggest that it

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was a function of some either lack of effort or character defect or disrespect for the Court on the part of Mr. Kabat is without basis and completely unfair and not useful in dealing with what is a very difficult case.

THE COURT: Briefly, sir.

MR. HAEFELE: Thank you, your Honor.

Your Honor, Mr. Lewis put a good point in front of us, particularly because Mr. Kabat is in the role of doing the coordination for the defendants; but even if he weren't, one of the problems that has been presented by the conduct that happened here -- this it goes to your Honor's question about what we are looking for or what our remedy is here -- is that because of the lack of transparency, the misleading statements, the deflection that has happened and the response that came from Mr. Kabat.

It took us six months to get two depositions. Your Honor is trying to move this case along, as well as hopefully all of us are. The lack of coordination from somebody who is allegedly trying to coordinate the case is part of the problem. That is part of the delay. So one of the things we are trying to bring to your Honor's attention is that these sorts of miscues are causing a huge amounts of delay in the litigation and we are trying to get that to stop.

One other point, your Honor. One of the depositions I gave you, I want to give you a sense of what to look for and

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where. In Dr. Turki's depositions pages 71 to 72 and page 82 -- I am sorry. Dr. Turki's deposition it is pages 435 and 436.

In the earlier proceedings, your Honor, in September 2, 2015 and March 22, 2016 the Plaintiffs Executive Committee made clear to the Court that among the things we were looking for were personal items at the individual's homes. That is part of the reason why we were emphasizing the need to not just rely on what came from Muslim World League and IIRO; but these gentlemen had to go back to their homes and look for personal indicia of what they did in their work in their positions within the Muslim World League and IIRO. They have high offices. They were men of positions of great respect and they met with individuals around the world who were leaders. In some of those roles, they would have memoriams of their trips, photographs of who they met with, and thank you's from individuals they met with. Things along those lines.

Dr. Turki acknowledged in his deposition that he was never asked to collect those things and he had some of them at home, but he was never asked to collect them. I think that goes to the heart of some of the issues related to the lack of communication and with regard to what was and wasn't produced. That is in the transcript. I wanted to bring that to your Honor's discussion.

THE COURT: Very briefly. This is really unfair to

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the court reporter.

Your Honor, the translation -- they gave MR. LEWIS: testimony in Arabic. We have 45 days. That transcript is not an approved and agreed to transcript. Your Honor obviously can read what your Honor chooses, but there are huge translation problems. The translator, I think everyone would agree, was not a good translator. I would not want the Court to be confused that everything there is as it was said.

I can also say that they have been asked to check for all that. I think somebody may have had a plaque. They don't have photographs in their house. I just don't want your Honor to be confused. They were asked prior to the deposition and even long before that as to whether they had their own documents at home or even photographs.

THE COURT: Great. I will direct you to follow up to the extent there were deposition questions asked for that even if.

MR. KABAT: Your Honor, it is incorrect to say that this year was the first time that we notified plaintiff that Dr. Naseef was in the hospital. In fact, on October 20 of last year (ECF No. 3704) I submitted a declaration where I said that Dr. Naseef was unable to communicate and was in ill health incapacitated. I also explained that we had not heard anything lately from Mr. al Turki.

And then what happened in March I had a call with

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counsel who had recently met with Dr. Basha and they learned from the contact that the Muslim World League, that three of the four defendants -- meaning all but Dr. Naseef -- would be able to sit for a deposition. That is why I put in my April 16 letter that the deposition would probably have to be take place by videoconference. Recently I had learned from the Muslim World League that the three defendants were available by deposition. Less than two months later on June 8th I was able to update that based on information I got from the Muslim world League intermediary that two of them -- Dr. al Turki and Dr. al Obaid could travel. So we had information from the Muslim World League about the ability of their former officer to appear for a deposition and whether or not they can travel in the Spring of this year.

> Thank you. THE COURT:

MR. KABAT: Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you everybody.

I will hold onto these deposition transcripts and myself or somebody on my staff will look over them. think there is a need for a revised translation, I will call upon it.

At this point I will just remind everybody of their obligations to be in touch with their clients.

I appreciate, Mr. Kabat, that it is difficult to speak with clients who speak a foreign language. I am pleased that

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the Lewis Baach firm has got involved in this case. I think everybody would agree that responsiveness to discovery has improved as a result of having Arabic-speaking lawyers who have the capacity to be in Saudi Arabia and meeting with clients. think we have seen a better responsive rate. I don't think it is because Mr. Kabat has been acting inappropriately, but I think he has been facing hurdles that I think the Lewis Baach firm hasn't seen at this point. I think everyone has seen an improvement on that.

I don't think there is any relief to be granted here. I will remind everybody of their obligation to be candid with one other, to clear with your clients, and make sure that you are having regular contacts with your clients. Obviously from the defendant's perspective, your clients are being charged with very serious allegations. I am sure they take the charges seriously, but they cannot just ignore the case. participate in the case and they need to be in regular contact with you. So I encourage you all to have any number of ways to get ahold of your clients should the need be called upon. Other than that admonishment, I don't think there is any relief that is necessary.

Can I ask plaintiffs counsel to bring to my attention if necessary issues related to al Buthe deposition if there are open issues how that is going to go forward. I don't need to hear about them now, but don't let it slip away.

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, we will. We may have some issues with regard to tweaks to the deposition protocol now that we have done this a few times. There was a mention by Mr. Lewis about difficulties with the Arabic translation. We may have some proposals on that front, but we'll bring them to you separately.

> THE COURT: Please do have a meet and confer. Thank you, everybody.

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